

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
BENSON & GREEN.
Office South side of the Public Square, opposite the
Howard Hotel.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.
For one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00
If not paid before the close of the year, 3 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
1 Square of 12 lines, or less, one dollar for the
first, 50 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Business and Professional Cards inserted at \$10
per annum.

To Merchants and business men, who adver-
tise by the year, liberal deductions will be made.

JOB PRINTING
Of every description, executed with neatness and
despatch, and on the most reasonable terms.

JUSTICES BLANKS
Handsome printed, kept constantly on hand, and
for sale low.

Dr. Wm. Everett,
HAYING located permanently in Fayette, offer-
ing his professional services to the citizens
of the place and vicinity.

Office of the public square, three doors
above the store of Hughes, Birch & Ward, where
he can generally be found.

Residence opposite the Baptist Church,
Fayette, March 14th, 1846. 1-2m

Dr. J. B. Alexander,
HAYING permanently settled in the town of
Fayette, would respectfully offer his medical
services, in the various branches of his profession,
to the citizens of Howard County.

Office, west side of the public square, be-
tween the store of Hughes, Birch & Ward and the
Sheriff's Office.

Fayette, March 14th, 1846. 1-6c

Dr. A. S. Dinwiddie,
GRATEFUL for past patronage, still continues
to offer his MEDICAL SERVICES to
the citizens of Howard County.

Office on the South East side of the public
square, where he can usually be found in the day;
at night—at his residence, west of the Baptist
Church, at the former residence of Gen. Wilson.

Fayette, March 21st, 1846. 2-10m

Tailoring.
JOHN P. MUSLER & SILAS RANSBERGER,
having associated themselves under the name
and style of Musler & Ransberger, in the Tailoring
Business, take this method of informing the citi-
zens of Fayette and Howard County, that they are
now prepared to execute all orders in their line,
in the best and most fashionable style; and they
hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a lib-
eral patronage.

Shop east of the public square, upstairs.
Fayette, March 21st, 1846. 2-3c

Thomas H. Larkin,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant and
Wholesale dealer in

STAPLE GROCERIES AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
No. 59 Water Street, St. Louis.

Advances made on consignments for sale in
St. Louis, New Orleans, or any of the Eastern
Cities. [St. Louis, March 14th, 1846. 1-6m]

100 Pairs French Burr MILL STONES,
Dutch anker square mesh BOLTING
CLOTH; wove wire for FAN MILLS and SCREEN
MILL Spindles; Screws; SMUT MACHINES;
Portable GRIST MILLS for horse powers, &c.
A large supply constantly kept on hand of the best
qualities, manufactured and imported by the sub-
scribers.

A large assortment of CARDS for CARD-
ING MACHINES. G. & C. TODD,
No. 217 North First or Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, February 7th, 1846. 48-6m

A Bargain.
I offer for sale, a House and Lot, in
Glasgow, well situated for a private
family and business house. The build-
ing is nearly new; has four rooms above
and two below, together with a kitchen, cellar,
smoke house and a well of first rate water in the
yard.

WM. BOYD,
Glasgow, January 10th, 1846. 44-1f

For Glasgow, Arrow Rock, Boonville,
Rochester, Jefferson City and all
Intermediate Landings.

1846.] REGULAR PACKET. [1846.]
The new and splendid pas-
senger steamer WAPPELO,
N. J. EATON, master, will re-
sume her regular weekly trips from St. Louis to
Glasgow, on the opening of navigation. She will
leave St. Louis, as heretofore, every SATURDAY,
at 6 o'clock in the afternoon, and will leave Glas-
gow, on her return trip, every TUESDAY, at 10
o'clock in the morning, and will be at Arrow Rock,
Boonville, Rochester, Providence and Nashville,
the same day. She will be at Marion, Jefferson
City, Mouth of Osage, Smith's Landing, Portland,
Hermann, Loutre Island, Pinckney and Washing-
ton, every Wednesday, and will reach St. Louis
Thursday morning.

Should the water be too low at any time for the
Wapello to navigate the Missouri River success-
fully, a light draught boat will be supplied in her
place.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain or
Clerk on board.

January 24th, 1846. 46-6m

1846.] MONDAY PACKET. [1846.]
For Portland, Jefferson City, Boonville,
Glasgow and Brunswick, Mo. River.

The new and splendid steam-
er LEWIS F. LINN, Capt.
M. KENNETH, will resume
her regular trips in the above trade on the open-
ing of navigation, leaving St. Louis every Monday,
at 6 o'clock, P. M., and will be at Herman, Port-
land and Jefferson City every Tuesday, at Marion,
Nashville, Rochester, Boonville, Glasgow and
Brunswick every Wednesday. Returning, the
LINN will leave Brunswick every Thursday, at 7
o'clock, A. M., and Glasgow at 11 o'clock, A. M.,
will be at Arrow Rock, Boonville, Rochester,
Providence and Nashville the same day; at Marion,
Stonesport, Jefferson City, Cote Sans Dessein,
Smith's Landing, Portland, Loutre Island, Her-
mann, Washington, South Point and St. Charles on
Friday, and arrive in St. Louis early on Saturday
morning. The LINN has been newly sheathed and
fitted, and is prepared for business. Passen-
gers and shippers may rely upon the promptitude
of her arrivals and departures. For speed and
comfort, she is not surpassed by any boat in the
trade. Every pains will be taken to give general
satisfaction to those who may favor her with their
patronage.

For freight or passage apply on board, to the
Captain or Clerk.

J. N. ANSON & SON, Agents, Glasgow.
January 24th, 1846. 46-1f

TOBACCO.—Superior Aromatic Orinoco To-
bacco, a new and choice article, for chewing,
received and for sale by JOEL P. JOHNSTON.
Fayette, March 25th, 1846.

BED TICKINGS.—Just received and for sale by
J. P. JOHNSTON.

Fayette, March 25th, 1846.

PAINTED BUCKETS.—Any quantity, for sale by
J. P. JOHNSTON.

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BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

Vol. 7. FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1846. No. 7.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post
Office, at Fayette, Mo., on the 1st day of
April, 1846, which if not taken out within three
months will be returned to the General Post Office,
as dead letters.

Amel George W. Kennedy J.
Amick William Knox Joseph
B. King Rachel Mrs.

Brown Henry L. Laster Elizabeth H. Miss
Benedict E. D. Lee Susan A. 2
Baker Samuel Lee Reuben D.
Breashear Waymack Lynch Mary Miss

Bayliss Thomas Miller J. H.
Burnett Frances Miss McMechan John
Bunnell J. Means James 2
Byram Mahala Mrs. Mitchell S. P.
Barton Richard Means Elijah
Bakens Uriah Burrows William

Crews William Orr John
Clayton John Orr Doctor

Clayton Mr. Price Jesse
Cary S. 2 Peeler Alfred
Cattren John or James Perkins Jane Mrs.
Covart Henry Pitney Cyrus
Cason Martha Mrs. Pemberton Stephen
Cooper Jos. Payne Farnely Miss
Cravins S. G. Pyle Bird or Benj.

Croll James Powell Zadock
Doty Asariah Patrick Samuel
Downie David R. Phillips George

Dorsey Wm. R. Reynolds Samuel
Eddings William Russey S. H. or M. Talbot
Elliott N. G. Rawlins Thomas
Enbree Isham P. Russey James L.
Furnish B. S. Richardson Larkin

Fletcher John Swain James
Ferguson Isham M. Stapleton David S.
Fields Joseph Settle Martin
Green John Stanley Doctor

Graves Thomas Sanders Thomas G.
Green Allen Smith Horace
Grainger William Silvers R. H.
George E. A. Mrs. Siricy Joseph

Harris William J. Stanley Thomas
Howard John S. Todd Davis
Hackley George W. Tuttle Henry

Harris John Marion Tatum A. G.
Herner Thomas Turner Matha
Hopper Joseph Tillinghust Samuel W.
Henson James Thompson Milton

Hume Joel Turner James
Irems Martha Miss Taylor Leroy S.

Jackson S. B. Miss Vivian Harvey 2
Jackson John 2 Vaughan Edward

Jones Franking B. W
Jordon John 2 White Ceri
Jonson William Woodson Mary Mrs.

Jackson Prior M. Winscott Elizabeth
Jones Angelina C. Miss

Fayette, April 4th, 1846. 4-3t

Barron & Rothwell,
No. 10 and 12 Vine Street, St. Louis, Mo.,
OFFER for sale on the most favorable terms, a
very large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, &c., received per late
arrivals, and now opening, to which they respect-
fully invite the attention of purchasers. Their
stock consists in part of the following articles:
viz: Sulphur quinine, ext. bark, oil black pepper,
Eng. blue pill, American and English calomel, cor-
rosive sublimate and red precipitate, powdered ipe-
cac and rhei jalap, Peruvian bark, gum aloes, oil
peppermint, powdered bayberry, tart. and sup. carb.
soda, African cayenne, pow'd. American do. do.,
jow'de paste, castile acid, fresh egg, pow'd. cant-
barides, Eng. cal'd magnesia, do. carb. do.,
pow'd. and gum gamboge, epsom salts, gum opium,
gum myrrh, &c., &c.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.
Spts. turpentine, linseed oil, copal and japan var-
nish, whiting, Ven. red and Span. brown, rose
pink, chrome green and yellow, Paris green, extra
quality; drop black, yellow ochre, lamp black,
Prussian blue, American vermilion, Chinese do.,
red lead and litharge, white lead, ass'd paint brush-
es, sash tools, &c., varnish, white wash and dust-
ing brushes, shoe and scrubbing do., C. H. pencils, &c.
&c.

DYE-STUFFS.
Prime ombre madder, prime softindigo, dye woods,
cochineal, alum and coppers, a large stock of
Glassware, together with every thing else in the
Drug line, to which the attention of purchasers is
respectfully solicited.

St. Louis, February 7th, 1846. 48-3m

CASE AND SHEAR STEEL.—A delightful ar-
ticle and warranted to cut in the eye, for sale
by J. N. ANSON & SON.

Glasgow, November 8th, 1845.

HAVE YOU BEEN AT CARROLL'S?
YES indeed, and the way I got bargains is death
to the Jews; iron at 44 cents; salt \$2.00; cot-
ton seven bits; sole leather 15 cts. Don't say any
thing more if you please; how far is it to Carroll's?
and how will I know when I get there? It's about
two miles, and the large fine store at the upper
end of town, be sure to go up stairs before you
leave. [Glasgow, January 31st, 1846.]

COTTON VS. WOOL.
Jerusalem vs. the World for shawls; they can
make a cotton shawl look for all the World like
Wool—in a dark room.

Glasgow, January 31st, 1846.

Great Change in Glasgow.
EVERY body is talking about the great change
in Glasgow since Carroll has put up that
large fine store in the upper end of town. The
way them old shanty's are rattling down below,
cost; others are trying to raffle off their old rub-
bage, but Carroll is under them all at least 25 per
cent at last.

Glasgow, January 31st, 1846.

CHINA and Glass-ware, just received and for
sale at reduced prices by BREMMERMAN & CUNO.

Boonville, October 4th, 1845.

VESTINGS.—A magnificent assortment, call
and take a look, and you will be sure to buy.

LAW & BYNUM.

Fayette, October 18th, 1845.

Where have you been?
DOWN to Glasgow. Where did you deal? At
Carroll's, of course. Well tell me does he
sell goods cheaper than the rest on 'em? Well, I
guess he does that little thing, and the way they
are praying for him to break is a caution.

Glasgow, January 31st, 1846.

LOAF SUGAR.—200 lbs. loaf sugar, just re-
ceived and for sale by J. P. JOHNSTON.

Fayette, March 25th, 1846.

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Fayette, March 25th, 1846.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Jackson's Speech.

The last Democrat contains a portion
of Mr. Jackson's speech, delivered in this
place on the 2d of March last, on the sub-
ject of the New Constitution.

We give below an extract from the part
of the speech published, beginning with
Mr. J's "tables," by which he shows the
equality of representation, under the per-
manent or two-thirds rule adopted by the
Convention. The preceding part of the
speech is taken up in general remarks, high
sounding words, and pert phrases, peculiar
to the speaker, and in reviewing the dif-
ferent plans of representation proposed in
the Convention.

Mr. Jackson disapproves of the three
fifths plan, which is to continue four years
before we reach the two-thirds rule, upon
which he stakes himself, and makes the fol-
lowing classification of the counties, to
prove the correctness of his position.

(We will here remark that a friend who
is fully competent to the task, will review
this, and perhaps other portions of Mr. J's
speech—and we hope to be able to lay
a communication from him on the subject,
before our readers next week.)

He thought on
examination, it would be found as free from ob-
jections, and as free from inequality, if not
more so, than any system that could be sug-
gested, which adhered to county representation.

That there were special cases of inequality as
between certain counties that might be se-
lected, he admitted, and this would be the case
in any system of county representation. The
great beauty of the system which he would
present to them was to be found in its general
equality as between the different classes of
counties. The tables he would present to
them might possibly be incorrect in some one
or two instances, though he was satisfied there
was no error in them that would change the
general result. He would commence with the
smallest counties—those falling below two-
thirds of a ratio, and which necessarily have
to be thrown into districts; after disposing of
them, he would take the counties that would
each be entitled to one member, and then the
counties that would be entitled to two members
and upwards each. After doing this, he would
compare them, and show that the members
coming from the small or sparsely populated
counties, would represent as great an amount
of population, if not greater, in the aggregate,
than the members elected from the populous
counties. Under the old constitution, the basis
of representation was the free white male in-
habitants. The new constitution made the ba-
sis of representation the whole free white in-
habitants of the state, male and female. He
considered this an improvement upon the old
constitution. He could see no reason why
women and girls should not compose a part of the
basis of representation, as well as men and boys.

He would now read them the tables he had pre-
pared, and if any one wished to examine them,
they were at his service. If there was any
thing wrong in them, he was not aware of it,
and if there was, he was desirous of having it
corrected. He wished not to deceive any one.

We all have the same common interest in hav-
ing this question properly and fairly settled.
There are 38 counties whose population does
not, under the two-thirds rule, entitle them to
a representative each, all of which lie con-
tiguous to each other, and can be districted as
the constitution requires. They are as follows:

Adair, Schuyler and Putnam 4,600
Bates and Saint Clair 5,416
Clinton and De Kalb 3,800

Cedar and Dade 3,850
Clark and Scotland 4,721
Caldwell and Daviess 4,010

Dallas and Hickory 5,286
Holst and Atchinson 3,864
Harrison and Gentry 3,840

Miller and Camden 5,325
Sullivan and Linn 4,549
Scott and Mississippi 4,748

Stoddard and Dunklin 4,116
Grundy and Mercer 3,462
Clark and Oregon 3,806

Shelby and Knox 4,570
Shannon, Ripley & Reynolds 4,058
Wright and Texas 4,100

These thirty-eight counties, under the census
of 1844, would elect eighteen members. They
have a population of 77,801; and each mem-
ber would represent an average population of
4,322 white inhabitants. The whole number
of free white inhabitants, according to the cen-
sus of 1844, is 436,908. To get the ratio for
one representative, according to the new con-
stitution, this number has to be divided by one
hundred, which gives us 4,369 as the ratio.—
It would be seen that the average population
represented by these eighteen members, would
fall a little below the ratio. The ratio being
4,369 and the number represented, being 4,
322; the difference would be the small frac-
tions of 47 free white inhabitants to each mem-
ber. Having disposed of these he would next
take up the counties that were each entitled to
one member, which were as follows:

Andrew 4,265 Newton 5,168
Benton 5,114 Perry 6,810
Clay 7,056 Randolph 6,723

Gacondade 3,346 St. Francois 3,245
Jefferson 4,848 Yancy 3,192
Lawrence 3,000 Barry 3,100

Livingston 3,536 Chariton 4,905
Montgomery 3,856 Cole 4,446
New Madrid 3,205 Jasper 2,809

Oage 5,505 La Fayette 6,654
Polk 4,894 Lincoln 6,547
Ralls 4,634 Madison 3,299

Saline 4,654 Morgan 3,544
Audrain 2,290 Nowaday 4,000
Carroll 3,366 Pettis 3,244

Crawford 3,952 Pulaski 3,323
Henry 3,268 St. Genevieve 4,026
Johnson 5,269 Van Buren 5,178

Lewis 3,941 Warren 4,186
Macon 4,586 Washington 6,256
Monteau 4,818 Wayne 4,438

These forty-two counties have a population
of 183,407 free white inhabitants, and each
member would represent an average popula-
tion of 4,366, which falls only three below the
ratio. In this lot of counties there are two
(Audrain and Jasper) which come in under the
exception made to the general rule, there being
no small county contiguous to either. He
would now proceed with the counties entitled to
two or more members each, which were as fol-
lows:

Boone 10,998 Jackson 8,066
Buchanan 9,734 Marion 7,969
Callaway 9,175 Monroe 7,577

C. Girardeau 9,204 Pike 8,905
Cooper 8,416 Platte 12,184
Franklin 8,289 Ray 7,925

Green 7,708 St. Charles 7,722
Howard 9,235

These fifteen counties have a population of
183,217, and would elect thirty-one members—
Platte electing three and all the others two
each. Each one of these members would rep-
resent an average population of 4,297, and
would fall below the ratio 72 to each member.
Saint Louis, the only remaining county has a
population of 42,483 and would elect nine mem-
bers; each member representing an average
population of 4,720 or an average over the ra-
tio of 351 to each member. This large fraction
over the ratio grows out of the fact that Saint
Louis is almost entitled to ten members—so
large indeed was her fraction that the conven-
tion gave her ten members in the apportion-
ment made by that body.

Such said Mr. J. would be the practical work-
ings of the system contained in the constitution.
That there were some special cases of inequal-
ity every one could see, and these special cases
would be found in any system that preserved
county representation; but he thought that the
general equality the plan presented would re-
commend it to the favor of all unprejudiced
minds. The members from the small counties
thrown into districts would represent each an
average population of 4,322; those from the
counties each entitled to one member would
represent 4,366, and those from the large coun-
ties—such as Boone, Howard, Cooper &c. would
represent 4,297. "Facts and figures are stub-
born things, and yet in the face of them we
hear it said every day that the large counties
have been 'robbed' of their representation, and
that it had been transferred over to the 'wolf-
scalp' counties. Now said Mr. J. how much
truth was there in this charge? He had heard
it said by men here in Howard county, and by
men who ought to know better, and who, he had
supposed, had more respect for truth and can-
dor, than a 'bargain' had been made by Saint
Louis and the 'wolfscalp' counties to cheat
such counties as Howard, Boone and Cooper
out of their just and equitable rights. He must
confess his astonishment at this declaration, not
only for its want of truth, but that it should
have been made by the men who uttered it.—
Boone has a population of 10,998. The ratio
is 4,369. She has two members and a fraction
over; but can you give her any more? How-
ard has 9,235. She has two members and a
small fraction over. How much has Howard
been 'cheated' out of? Can you by any fair
and honest rule give her more than two mem-
bers? Cooper has a population of 8,416, and
under the basis of the 'old' two-thirds
system she has two members. What outrage
has been inflicted upon Cooper county, that she
should be 'cutting up' or 'under cutting' so
much against the constitution? But this odious,
outrageous two-thirds rule was insupportable,
said the wise men of Howard and Cooper. No
honest man can countenance such a principle,
and yet without it, Cooper county, the seat,
and head quarters of the opposition in the Boon's
Lick county, to the constitution, would be left
with but one solitary member.

And mark he said Mr. J. mark the prediction
—note it down in your memorandum books,
that at the very first apportionment which will
be made under the new constitution—the ap-
portionment of 1848, if Howard county gets
two members at all, it will be by the operation,
and under the benefits, arising from this "odious,
and abominable" two-thirds rule. He wish-
ed those gentlemen who complained so loudly
and bitterly to note it down—to write it in a
strong legible hand, and when the day comes,
we should see who it was that had 'cheated',
and wronged Old Howard out of her rights.—
He had as much cause for standing by the just
rights of Old Howard, as any son she had, and
whenever he should prove recalcitrant to her true
interests and just rights, he hoped he might re-
ceive the universal condemnation of every citi-
zen who truly loves his rights. But he had not wrong-
ed her why should he do it? He had come to
Howard county when but a boy, without friends
or wealth to sustain him. It was here, he said
almost say, he had been raised; it was here he
had been supported and sustained in every
trial. When he should forget the people of
Howard county; the manner in which they
have sustained him, the oft and repeated evi-
dences of their regard and confidence, he would
deserve the execrations of all mankind. He
had taken his seat in the convention with a
settled determination to do Howard county jus-
tice—full handed justice, but he had not gone
to Jefferson with a view of doing injustice to
any other portion of the state. He did not be-
lieve the people of Howard required it at his
hands. With this digression, he would pro-
ceed with his comparisons of the relative ad-
vantages possessed by the different classes of
counties. There are exceptions to all general
rules, and these exceptions attended the prin-
ciples, and these exceptions attended the prin-
ciples of equalizing representation, as well as all
other general rules. In the thirty-eight coun-
ties thrown into eighteen districts, and which
would elect eighteen members, the greatest
amount of population in any one district is in
the Bates and St. Clair district, which has 5,
416. The smallest number is in the district
composed of Grundy and Mercer, which is 3,
462. The variation in the extremes is about
fifty per cent. In the forty-two counties which
elect one member each, the variation is much
greater. Laying aside the two counties of Au-
drain and Jasper, which come in under the ex-
ception to the general rule, the variation will
be found to be over one hundred per cent.—
This is greater than it should be, if it could be
avoided without producing worse results; but
it cannot be, and it will be found that this great
difference exists only in a few isolated cases.
Out of the forty-two counties, it only applies to
five, to wit: Clay, Randolph, La Fayette,
Lincoln, and Washington. Under the present
census, the rule would bear hard upon these